MAY 1, 1857.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY,

TERMS:

TERMS:

TERMS per annum, and at the mic of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and weeklollars for eix months, payable in advance. For the weekly Enquirer \$2 per annum, or six copies for \$10, to e paid invariably in advance. When letters containing soney are sent by mail, they must be registered, or they milbe at the risk of the writers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE subscribers beg leave to call attention to their STOCK OF PRINTING TYPES, ORNAMENTS. BORDERS, PRESSES, &c., &c., a large supply of which they keep constantly en hand at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 38. Gold Street, New York, We have a full assortment of all articles required in a Patrice Office, including Printing Office, including CASES, CHASES, GALLEYS, &c.,

All of which we warrant equal in every respect to any manufactured in this country, and which we will sell on the usual terms, viz: six months' credit for approved ne gotisble notes, or ten per cent. discount for cash Old gotisble notes, or ten per cent. discount for cash Old Type taken in exchange for new at the customary price of nine cents per pound, it delivered within 60 days from time of purchase, otherwise elx cents per pound.

WM. HAGAR, JR., & CO.

The undersigned, AGENT IN VIRGINIA, for the above well known establishment, can supply the trade with every description of every description of PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, CASES, &c., PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, CASES, &c.
PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, CASES, &c.
Upon the meet liberal terms. Having printed the "RICHMOND ENQUIRER" for upwards of ten years with type
and other materials purchased from Messrs. HaGAR &
Co. I am induced to recommend meterials from their establishment in preference to others.

Specimen Books will be furnished to the trade, and
specimen Books will be furnished to the trade, and
specimen Books will be formarded with
such articles as may be selected will be forwarded with
such articles as may be selected.

WM. B ALLEGRE.

despatch.

Apr.l 13

despatch.

April 13

"Enquirer" Office, Richmond, Va April 13

BY THE GOVEKNOR OF VIGGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS vacancies have occurred in the Senate of this State, in the District composed of the outlies of Accomac and Northampton by the resignation of Oswald B. Finney, Esq.; and in the District composed of the counties of Mecklenburg and Charlotte, by justed of the counties of Mecklenburg and Charlotte, by the removal from the District of Littleton Tazewell, Esq.; the removal from the District of Littleton Tazewell, Esq.; the removal from the District of Littleton Tazewell, Esq.; the removal from the District of Littleton Tazewell, Esq.; the removal from the District of Littleton Tazewell, Esq.; the several places of veting therein, on the fourth ricts, at the several places of veting therein, on the fourth Thursday in the month of May next, for a Senator from Thursday in the month of May next, for a Senator from Thursday in the month of May next, for a Senator from Thursday in the month of May next, for a Senator from Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this [L. S.] sin day of April, 1857.

HENRY A. WISE.

Rythe Governor: George W. Munpord, Secretary of March 21—ctf Littlewale, and the senatiful valley, and is as level as the lands about tide water. The timbered land can hardly be surpassed in Pledmont Virginia. To persons engaged in getting bourel-stuff, its land holds out great inducements. With the proper machinery it is capable of yielding fully three millions, of pieces of staves and heading. The construction of the railroad will be surpassed in Pledmont Virginia. To persons engaged in getting bourel-stuff, its land holds out great inducements. With the proper machinery it is capable of yielding fully three millions, of pieces of staves and heading. The construction of the railroad will be surpassed in Pledmont Virginia. To persons engaged in petting bour distinct on the surpassed in Pledmont Virginia. To persons engaged in petting but in the month of the surpassed in Pledmont Virginia. To pers

By the Governor: Groude W. Munford, Secretary of e Commonwealth.

March 24—ctde BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Senate of Virginia, by the resignation of Andrew Parks, Esq. Senator from the District composed of the counties of Beone, Logan, Kanswan, Futnam and Wyoming, I do therefore hereby require the Sheriffs of the said counties to cause elections to be held according to law, on the fourth Thursday in May now, in their respective counties, for a Senator to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

[SRAL.] Given under my hand as Governor, and under [SRAL.] the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia, this 2th day of March, A. D. 1857, and in the Slat year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Sec. Commonwealth.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. A PROCLAMATION.

INFORMATION having been received by the Executive, that WILLIAM COLGATE and ELI SATTEL FIELD are charged, in the county of Marlon, with tilling one Josius C. Miller, and that the said Eli Satterfield h deld from justice and is now going at large; therefore do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars to a

do hereby offer a reward-of one hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall arrest the said Ell Satterfield and deliver him into the juil of Marion county; and I do moreover require all officers of this Commonwealth, civil and military, and request the people generally, to use their best exertions to procure the arrest of the said Satterfield that he may be brought to justice.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the [Seal.] these Soul of the Commonwealth, at Richmond. [Seal.] this 23d day of April, in the year 1857.

By the Governor, Gronge W. Munyoup, Secretary of By the Governor, GEORGE W. MUNPOND, Secretary of the Commonwealth Satterfield is about 28 years of age, stands about six feet

loug-limb, stoops a little, long, straight nose, and cost look, hesitates when speaking.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward willbe paid for the apprehansion and delivery to me, or in some jail in the State, so that ligethim again, of my slave LINSEY. I purchased Linsey, in Richmond last winter, of Mr. Clendenin. He was raised in Albemarle, and has a wite in the county of Buckingham. He is doubtless iurking about Richmond, or Buckingham, or may probably betrying to find his way to a free State.

Linsey is avefect eleven inches or six feet tall, straight, muscular and well formed, and about 40 years of age.

JAMES H COX,

AprillS—cif Winterpock P. O., Chesterfield Co.

RANAWAY from my farm, Ben Lomond, in the country of Goochland, a negro man named BEN. He is about 25 years old, near five feet seven inches high, rather than the manner of the seven inches high, rather than and have cast expression when apoken he farm, informed of it.

April 22-cti

April 22-cti

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and the Bank of Virginia, for the renewal of metollowing certificates of stock in the said Banks, which were destroyed by the fire which occurred in which square, in the city of Norfolk, in the month of Market Square, in the city of Norfolk, in the month of Market Square, in the city of Norfolk, in the month of Market Square. 1856, viz: cate No 12,844, dated April 11, 1856, for fiftee the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, in the name of banes harry of Norfolk.

Certificate No. 14,097, dated April 10, 1856, for seven thates, and Certificate 15,001, dated April 14, 1856, for five stares, in the Bank of Virginia, in the name of said lames Barry.

All persons are hereby called upon to show cause, in the same of the starts.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL the successful treatment of disease, can be given The

Lying-In Wards are peculiarly commodious. Particula stiention given to Surgical Cases. The undersigne

These rates embrace all charges for Board, Medicines Mo Small-Pox admitted.
PHYSICIANS.

James Bolton, M. D., Grace street, between 4th and 5th. C. S. Mills, M. D., 12th, between Broad and Marshall. R. T. Coleman, M. D., corner 4th and Grace. Resilient Physician—Dr. Wood. Feb 26—c6m. PIT HANDS WANTED.

WisH to hire, for the ensuing year, a number of Coal Pit Handa, for whom full prices will be given. Duting the past four years not a single serious accident to like or limb has occurred in our underground operations.

and beauty Ordana.

country. The public are respectfully invasor

country. The public are respectfully invasor

examine specimens,

Jallery, Corinthian Hall, between 9th and 10th, Main

Jallery, Corinthian

P. S. These Photographs can be enlarged from small

Ministures, Daguerrootypes or Ambrotypes, to life size.

Dec 3

"THE NORFOLK NEWS" FOR SALE.

PEING about to remove from Norfolk, I am desiron
of selling the NEWS, together with the JO For information in regard to the condition of the estab-lishment, address Mr Chas. J. Ost, Daily News Office, and for terms etc... BAKER P. LEE. Ja., Yeb 26—ciw Richmond.

WINSTON

OUND-Several COUPONS, which the owner car

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

LAND AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE COUNTY.

THIS farm contains about 700 acres, over one half cleared, the balance well timbered. It is situated at kets.

The cleared portions lie well, with a Southern exposur

The cleared portions in whit, with a Southern exposure and are in an improving and productive condition.

The dwelling is large, well built and convenient, and surrounded by shade trees; the farm buildings are only in tolerable condition, but sufficient for the farm.

The location is noted for its health, pure water, and fruits of a superior kind, and of nearly every descriptions. ion.
The terms will be accommodating. Persons win be accommodating.

Persons desirous to purchase a farm in the healthy and fertile "red lands" of the Piedmont section of Virginia, would do well to view this place.

Any further information can be obtained by calling upon John N. Gordon, Richmond, Va.

en dan de ond, Va.

EDMUND TAYLOR,

Gordonsville, Va. VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NELSON COUNTY FOR SALE-INPORTANT TO TIMBER GETTERS.

ket, on the James River Canal, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria railroad to Lynehburg, (now in

Orange and Alexandria railroad to Lynebburg, (now in rapid progress of construction) passes immediately through it. A depot, it is confidently believed, will be established upon this land. The cleared land is productive and in a fair state of improvement, and, with the modern appliances of agriculture, is susceptible of the highest fertility. It occupies a beautiful valloy, and is as level as the lands about tide water.

The timbered land can hardly be surpassed in Piedmont Virginia. To persons engaged in getting barrel-stuff, this land holds out great inducements. With the proper machinery it is capable of yielding fully three millions, perhaps four millions, of pieces of staves and heading.

The construction of the railroad will occasion a large demand, with a market on the spot, for various kinds of lumber, cross ties, depot, and bridge timbers, &c., and after its completion there will be a constant market for the laps and refuse, in the shape of fuel.

The land is situated about mid-way between Lynchburg and Charlotteville, say one hour's ride by railroad to althout places about fash one than the same to be althout places about fash one than the same to be a constant market for the lates and charlotteville, say one hour's ride by railroad to

March 21—ctf Lovingaton, Pelson co., Va.

By the Governor: George W. Munford, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a communication has been received from the Honorable Willis P. Bocock, tendering his relaxant of a stutorney General of this Commonwealth, to take effect on the 15th day of May next, and the same hiving been accepted by the Executive, therefore, in conformity to law, the Sheriff or Sergeant of each of the countes and cities in the Commonwealth, is hereby required to cause an election for an Attorney General to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, at the places prescribed by law.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the most beautiful on the fourth Thursday in May next, at the places prescribed by law.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of Thomas J. Deane, W. B. Weisigor, a n. f. Skipper served by law.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 23d day law.

The improvements consist of a frame dwelling with eight rooms, Is good kitchen, out-houses, quarters, overseer's house, I built in the last five years, with brick chimneys labeled and the Sist year of the Commonwealth in the Sist year of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 23d day house, built in the last five years, with brick chimneys and underpinning, and a new brick barn, 60x30, with a shed running the whole length, sixteen feet wide, a new threshing machine, a new ice house, and all necessary stables, &c.

stables, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase a desirable residence, would do well to visit this before purchasing elsewhere, as I will sell on reasonable terms.

Every preparation is now making to seed 200 acres in wheat this fall, 100 of it in fallow, and the corn-field has been sowed in peas.

To a desirable purchaser I would sell every thing as it

ALBEMARLE LAND FOR SALE.

dred are arable, (with a good proportion of low grounds,) and balance well wooded, and situated five miles west of the University, and within one mile of Woodville Depot, on the Central Rail Road. This farm is highly improved, and very productive. There is on it a new ORCHARD of more than 1,000 fruit trees, comprising every variety suitable to this climate.

the school, possession for that purpose, would be given the 15th of July next. The Farm and School will yield a net annual profit of \$6,000. If desired, the Farm would

Price for Bloomfield, \$28,800 cash, or \$30,500, one-third

Agricultural Implements, and Live Stock. Term known on the day of sale. I will show the property to those wishing to purchase or lead to be addressed by letter at Woodville Depot, Albe P. H. GOODLOE.

JAMES RIVER ESTATE FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale privately my plantation called Mount
Bernard. This plantation lies on the James River, in
the county of Goochland, immediately above Malden's grounds, and the remainder is Beaver dam creek red land. There is on the place a good dwelling-house on a beautiful site, and all necessary out-houses, and both the buildings and the fences are in good repair, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

I will also sell the stock and farming utensils upon the land. The stock consists of horses, mules, cattle, including milch cows; and the farming utensils are, the most of them, new, and all of them good—and there are enough, both of stock and farming utensils, for the thorough cultivation of the plantation.

The terms of sale as to the payments will be made

The terms of sale as to the payments will be made

wery much to suit the purchaser.

Mr. James M. Payne, my manager, living on the place, will show the property to any person desiring to examine it. My address is Washington, D. C.

May 17—ctf

M. M. PAYNE VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE
OFFER for sale my Farm, upon which I formerly resided, lying immediately on Swift Creek, in the county of Chesterfield, about four miles above the Court House,
and twelve miles from Richmond.
The tract contains 264 acres, one-third of which is in riginal growth; the other two-thirds is open land, in a pool stale of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth wheat, corn and tobacco.

The improvements consist of a good dwelling and all neressary out and farm houses.

The farm is well watered, and considered remarkably

healthy.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me, or J. R.

Gill, at the Farmers' Bank of Va., Richmond.

Nov 15—ctf

P. H. GILL.

MONROE SPRINGS FOR SALE.

Toffer for sale the MONROE SPRINGS, together with all appurtenances, consisting of an ample supply of Beds, Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, Crockery, Cutlery, etc. The Springs are situated in the Northeastern part of Monroe county, Ala, in one mile of the Nobile and Girard railroad, and the same distance from the Mobile stage line. The

would do well to examine those Springs, as the business could be commenced without any outlay, save for groce ries, as there is an ample supply of things necessary for a hotel business. Any number of sheep can be had at \$1.50, beef at 3 to 4 cents, tarkeys at 75 cents, chickens at 12; cents, eggs at 10 cents per dozen, butter at 15 cents.

For further particulars apply to C. E. Haynes, Esq.. Gazette office, Cahaba, Alabama, or myself at the Springs.

Dec 31—wpsf J ENGLISH. Trustee.

J. A. HEADLEY.

HEADLEY & CARR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

ATCHISON, K. T.

VILL practice in the Courts of the Territory, and of Platte and Buchanan Counties, Mo., and at the Land Office of the Territory.

Lands is located, and town property bought and sold.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Pettherus & King, Hon. James Simunons, Attorneys at Law, Charleston, S. C.; Judge B. P. Graves, Lexington, Ky.: Hon. David R. Atchison, Platte City, Mo; Hon. A. R. Holladay, H. P. Poindexter, Esq., Richmond, Va.

April 8—cw9w*

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit and Superior Court of Appomattox county, the undersigned, as Commissioner, offers for sale, the tract of land called commissioner, offers for sale, the tract of land called commissioner, offers for sale, the tract of land called commissioner, offers for sale, the tract of land called commissioner, offers for sale, the tract of land called commissioner, offers for sale, the tract of land called commissioner, offers for sale, the tract of land called commissioner, offers for sale, the tract of land called commissioner, offers for sale, the tract of land called commissioner, offers for sale, the tract is well was dismarched to the sale of the care, more or ROSELAND." The tract contains 500 acros, more or tered and timbered. The land in that region produces the tered and timbered. The land in that region produces the tered and timbered. The land in that region produces the tered and timbered. The land in that region produces the tered and timbered. The land in that region produces the tered and timbered. The land in that region produces the tered and timbered. The land in that region produces the tered and timbered. The land in that region produces the tered and timbered. The land in that region produces the tered and timbered and timbered and forty-one and a Half Acres—shout four hundred and Forty-one and a Timber. The balance in cleared and divided into interest with any in Virginia.

The improvements are a large and not only an any time and timbered to the land.

Temms—One and two years, secured by ample personal security, and the reserved title to the land.

Temms—One and two years, secured by ample personal security, and the reserved title to the land.

Temms—One and two years, secured by ample provements are a large and commedious Dwelling, with seven spacious rooms, four above and three below stairs, and the necessary out houses. Surrounding the yardis a large and fourishing Orchard of Apples, and many time and the provements are a large and co

best society.

I nose wishing to purchase a fine country residence, will do well to call and examine this estate.

For further information, address Judge Z. Collins Lee, Baltimore, Md., or the Subscriber.

Baltimore, Md., or the Subscriber. DR JAS. W. F. MACRAE. Buckland, Pr. William co., Va., April 14-ctf VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

YING on the Rivenna River, in the county of Fluvanna, within one mile of the Court House, containing about four hundred and fifty acres, two hundred of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. Of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. the cleared land, about forty acres are low-grounds, of the best quality, on Rivanna River and Raccoon Creek, the balance is of excellent quality and in fine heart. The wood land is generally adapted to tobacco, and all of it is well suited to corn and wheat.

well suited to corn and wheat.

There is an excellent mill seat on the tract

The buildings consist of a very comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses, such as barns, stelles, tobacce houses, &c.

I will also dispose of some of my stock of milch cows; oxen, sheep and hogs, and all my farming utensils.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to visit the farm soon.

April 17. April 17. April 17-clm

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WISHING to remove to the West, the subscriber of fers at private sale, his property near Gordonsville, which consists of 250 acres of land, with large and conveniently arranged buildings, in perfect order, fitted up at considerable expense, and used for the last four years as Boarding School for boys. The number of students have ranged from thirty five to sixty a session.

The buildings are sample for the accombodation of the The buildings are ample for the accombodation of the family of the principal, his assistants, and sixty boarders. The buildings, with any limited number of acres desired, will be sold separately, and upon such terms as to bring the purchase within the reach of any enterprising teacher.

There are upon the farm, and lying immediately con-There are upon the farm, and lying immediately con

mprovement of the land.

For further information, address the subscriber

Gordonsville, Va.

WM. S. KEMPER.

APRI 21—CII

VALUABLE FARM OF 263 ACRES, NEAR
WILLIAMSBURG ROAD, 33 MILES EAST OF
RICHMOND, FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to sell the above val
usble farm. It lies on the York River Railroad, 34
miles east of Richmond, adjoining the lands of Mesars.
McGruder, Mrs. Craddock and others.

The tract contains 263 acres, of which about 150 seres
are cleared belong in oak and nine wood.

The tract contains 263 acres, of which about 150 seres are cleared, balance in oak and pine wood.

The buildings on the place are nearly new, consisting of a first rate dwelling, besides the usual out-buildings.

The place is healthy, with excellent water, and a fine young orchard of Apple Trees.

For terms annly to For terms, apply to April 2—clm GODDIN & APPERSON.

April 2—cim GODDIN & APPERSON.

VALUABLE FARM IN AMELIA COUNTY.

NEAR THE DANVILLE RAIL ROAD, FOR SALE.

HE subscriber being desirous of moving West, offers for sale his farm called Wyanoke. The tract, by recent survey, contains 55 acres, 130 of which is in original woods, 200 in pine, the balance open land.

The land lies beautiully in one of the most healthy regions of Virginia. The wood land produces the very best thinglest theses. and commedious, and would suit well for a bearding school. The out-houses consist of four large tobacce barns, sufficient to cure from 15 to 20,000 lbs. tabacco.—

ect irut.
Post Office, Shops, Mills, &c., are very convenient, and
also Churches of different denominations. The society
will favorably compare with any in Virginia.
This farm is situated one and a half miles from Jeters ville Depot, on the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, se ven miles from the county seat, and within four miles of the Amelia Sulphur Springs. The road from Wyanok

o Jeteraville Depot is comparatively as level as a plant floor.

Persons disposed to purchase will address me at Jetersville Post Office, Amelia County Va.

Application may be made also to Mesers. Goddin & Apperson, Richmond, Vs.

April 22—elm JNO. ALLEN JETER.

DESIRABLE FARM
OF EIGHTY-SIX ACRES, NEAR THE BROOK PLANK
ROAD, FOUR MILES FROM RICHMOND, FOR
SALE. HE subscribers are authorized to sell the above Farm

The subscribers are authorized to sell the above Farm,
now owned and occupied by Mr. L. R. Reins. It is
beautifully situated, and has a fine supply of various kinds
of fruits. The buildings on the place are sufficient for a
moderate sized family. About 60 acres are cleared, halance
in woods. It adjoins the lands of Mr Thomas M. Ladd
and Mrs. Martha B Chamberlayne.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call on Mr.
Reins, who will take pleasure in showing the premises.
For further nearticulars apply to

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY FOR SALE.

WE are authorized to sell the farm on which Mr
Henry M. Clay resides. It lies on James River, is
Chesterfield county, about seven miles from Petersburg
and fifteen from Richmond, and about one and a hal
miles from the Turnpike connecting these cities. The
tract contains

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, Of which about 60 acres are cleared, and the balance heavily set in wood and timber. There is a good wharf and landing on the river, by which the wood can be easily hipped. On the place there is marl of the finest quality

supped. On the pace there is man of the norst quanty There is on it a large dwelling, containing eight rooms which is somewhat out of repair. It is situated on a high hill, commanding a fine view of the city of Richmond. TERMS accommodating. Apply to April 27—clm GODDIN & APPERSON, Aucts. HAVING determined to move, I offer for sale the plan tation on which I reside, lying on Banister river, in the county of Halifax, within a mile and a half of the Richmond and Danvillo-Railread. debried and Danville Railread.

The tract contains 630 acres, 230 of which are very pro

The tract contains 630 acres, 230 of which are very productive low grounds. The dwelling is a beautiful cottage with nine rooms, connected with the kitchen and servants' rooms by a colonade. The out-houses are such as are usually lound at a Virginia homestead. The grounds are laid off with great taste and command a prospect of great beauty. The orchard consists of the best variety of fruits that great in this climate. They are the force in the servant. that grow in this climate. There is also a fine spring near the dwelling. The plantation buildings are almost entire-ig new and are sufficient for plantation purposes. There was a dower interest on a portion of the land,

My address is Scottsburg, Hallfax.

April 27 -- etf D. A. CLAIBORNE.

D. Whig requested to copy.

VIRGINIA .- At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, on the first Monday in April, 1857, (it being the 6th day of the circuit of the cir James E. Goddin, trustee, &c., Phff.

againet
Goorge W. Toler and John R. Cook, late part.
In Debt.
ners under the firm and style of Toler & Cook,
Defts Defs. The object of this suit is to recover of the defandants four hundred and forty-one dollars and thirteen cents, with interest to be computed after the rate of six per centum per annum on \$329.30, part thereof from the 22d day of December, 1834, and on \$111.83, the residue thereof from the 8th day of February. 1855, till payment; and afflawit having been made and filed that the above named defendant, George W. Toler, is a non-resident of this Commonwealth, the said defendant, George W. Toler, is notified to appear at the Rules to be holden in the Clerk's office of the said Court on the first Monday in May next, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

cessary to protect his interest in this suit. A Copy-Teste, PRESTON M. QUARLES, D. C. April 8-cw4w

VIRGINIA—IN CHANCERY:—At Rules held in the Clerks' Office of the Circuit Court of Chesterfield county, on the first Monday in April, in the year 1857:

The Richmond and Danville Rail Road Company, Pinketiffs, Against
The Chesterfield Coal and Iron Mining Company, John
Farrar, late Agent or Manager of the said Company in
this Commonwealth, and as receiver of the property of
the said Company, under the decree of the Circuit Court
of Henrico county, in the cases of Finney, against Heth's
administrator, and others, Gwathmey, against Heth's administrator and others, and Barksdale and others, against
Heth's administrator and others, and A. F. D. Gifford,
former Agent or Manager of the said Company,

Defendants.

The chast of this suit is to recover against the Ches-

Defendants.
The object of this suit is to recover against the Chesterfield Coal and Iron Mining Company, the sum of one thousand four hundred and eighty two dollars and seventy.

one cents, &c.

The plaintiffs having filed their Bill, and it appearing that the corporators of the Chesterfield Coal and Iron Mining Company, are non residents of this State, it is or dered that they appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this sult; and that a copy or this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in one of the public newspapers printed in the City of Richmond, and another posted at the front door of the Court House of said county on the first day of a Term of the County Court.

A Copy—Teste,

April 17—cwiw W. W. T. COGBILL, Clerk.

To All WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—No tice is hereby given, that, on the fifth day of the next term of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, for the trial of civil causes, the undersigned, who has been duly appointed, by the Probate Court in, and for the county of Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, guardian of Jane F. Borden and Samuel F. Borden, in facts who reside in the town of Naw Resisters is the fants, who reside in the town of New Braintree in the State of Messachusetts, will make application to the said Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, for suthority to recover and receive all personal property or money, and rents of the real estate of, or belonging to his said wards, and to remove the same out of this State.

BENJAMIN C. BORDEN,

By WM. J. ANDERSON

Richmond, April 16, 1857-cw4w JNO. D. ASRTON,
A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHAWNEETOWN, ILLINOIS. THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. BY RITCHIE, & DUNNAVANT.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1857.

Since the first serious agitation of the slavery quesion, the government of the United States has been rapidly approximating a crisis which, in less than four years, it must meet. Our complicated yet sim-

ple system, conceding to and demanding from the people the right to rule themselves, like many other of the great improvements in every science, contains within itself the elements of its own destruction, which, if improperly understood and employed, will result in disasters commensurate with the immeasurable advantages arising from them, if appropriated and regulated as they were intended by the authors of our institutions. Republics are safe only as long as public sentiment is sound-unaffected by ignorance. unholy ambition and recklessness of all restraint upon party preferment. To be fit for liberty, in the sense which the American people attach to that term, men must be guided by reason, and not actuated in every impulse by prejudice and passion. The founders of our government auticipated, of course, that their descendants would not deteriorate, if they did not improve upon experience, in those qualities and attainments, which induced them to declare in favor of freedom in the new world. Conscious of the imperfections of human nature, the framers of the Constitution of the United States, saw the necessity of such a system as self-government, without subjecting it to the capricious control of an evil day or hour, in which, the means devised for the benefit of the people, morally, socially, politically and religiously, might readily be so abused as to place them in a state of society even more deplorable than that under a stringent monar chy. The right of voting is the proudest prerogaout it, tyranny takes the place of justice and equality -man usurps authority over his fellow-man, the gov. ernment is illegitimate, and the State stands upon an

action, the importance of its honest and intelligent exercise is evident. There is little to be feared from the ignorance of the American people in legitimate matters of government. But there is much to be dreaded from the am bitious, selfish, mercenary motives of demagogues. who would not hesitate, if they could, to consign the whole human race to hell, if they thought thereby to accomplish their own ends on earth. There are such monsters in the forms of men, and they may be found among the leaders of the anti-slavery party, without very diligent search.

artificial foundation. And since this right bespeaks

If left to themselves, the masses of the Northern people would never have dreamed of an assault upcare of their affairs and leave us to attend to ours .-But, instigated, deluded and imposed upon by men, whose only object in life is self-aggrandizement, they have been impressed with the idea, that the govern ment under which they live is tolerating tyranny, oppression and cruelties worse than are witnessed in the most absolute States of Europe. And with an eve to this mischievous influence of man over man. superadded to or growing out of the ustural tendency sinping tobacco. The pine land is nevily timbered with cord-wood, which pays well on the Richmond and Denville Rail Road; and produces the finest manufacturing tobacco, (with a slight application of guano.) The open land is in good heart and considered to be the best wheat of our political fabric, considerately constructed it so Any innovation upon the Constitution of a State, or amendment of the Constitution of the United States. analysis of its merits, as will subject it to an ordeal too ood; unless, indeed, it is pre-conceived and pre-deermined by public corruption. As yet, there is con ervatism enough in the South to defend from vio ence the restrictions upon license in the name of lib erty, by which our government is protected and naintained. But in the North there are desperate demagogues, who, if they ever have the power, the americal majority in the councils of the nation large enough, will either disregard the Constitution altogether, as a piece of parchment devoid of aunent an unstable and impotent oligarchy at the die tation of ambitious movers of the mob. Abolish, or ven circumscribe slavery, through the agency of he Federal Government, and the groundwork upon which our institutions stand is destroyed. As the it is not expressly prohibited by the people in their capacity as a separate sovereignty, supreme in all matters pertaining only to their own domestic inte-

rests. for the regulation of such of its affairs as specially and exclusively come within its province and belong to those who are included within boundaries dividing them from other subdivisions of the dation of our system of self government, that thus, from an election of Magistrate or Constable to the choice of a President of the United States, from the ordinances of a village of five hundred inhabitants to the enactments of Congress, each individual vote is exercised with regard only to that in which the voter is immediately interested, all the power of the people being so arranged and regulated in its action as to allow liberty, full and free, without incurring that terrible tyranny of a majority unrestrained by law, by reason, or right. But it has been the steady purpose of the enemies of slavery to revolutionize this beautiful and harmonious arrangement and apportionment of the differen apheres of legislation, into which our government is divided. They propose to invade the privacy of the States in their own domestic matters, and to allow the General Government to control affairs over which it has no authority, and which in nowise affect the objects of the agency with which it is entrusted. They seek to make an outside majority, legislators for an institution belonging exclusively to the people of the States in which it exists, and who, so far as slavery or any other strictly State matter alone is concerned, are as amenable to the Czar of Russia as to the Federal Government of the United States. Whether this proposed perversion of our system of government is to take place, or whether the American people will prove their understanding and appreciation of constitutional liberty, remains to be decided, either by the overthrow or triumph of the anti-slavery party. There is no other question that can arise, which so palpably and positively places State sovereignty in its true position, in contradistinction to the powers of the Federal Government. All other matters of legislation belong more or less alike, and are common to every State in the Union, and are, therefore, directly or indirectly related to the action of the General Government as the agent of each and all. And, hence, the maintenance of the right of the several States to exclusive control over the inatitution of slavery, is indispensable to the existence of the government as it was originated and is now onducted.

The election of President in 1860, will, in all probability, determine the lesue. The crisis now maturing will have come, to decide the destiny of the only re public, which has ever presented a model worthy to be imitated by the lovers of liberty in any country and any clime. Even if the Southern people had not the spirit to resist such an outrage upon their rights, such would amount to an overthrow of the institutions which the fathers of the republic bequeathed to posterity. If it would be beneficial to the South pecuniarily, to offer no resistance to the federal laws against slavery, we would be recreant to the spirit of the property of the government under which we live, and which we uphold, to submit to such a violation of the very principles which give it vitality and render it practicable. Let the institution of slavery be brought under the control of the Federal Government, whether to abolish or extend it, and the States are at once nothing more than the geographical divisions of a great consolidated nation, at the mercy of demagogues, and without chart and compass. But when the crisis comes, the rights of the States must be reaffirmed by a condemnation of the dangerous doctrines of abolishing, or the South will secede at once, and save our system of government from destruction, by preserving its elements and re-forming them into a serving its elements and re-forming them into a refused to grant the injunction.

Union-fer the sake of the Northern defenders of the South-for the sake of humanity, that fanaticism will fail to accomplish its ends, and that the States will

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Delegates to a convention in Richmond, for the purpose of nominating the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, have been appointed in many of the counties of the State. But there are still some, in which as yet no action has been taken in the matter. And we would remind them of the impropriety of an omission altogether in accrediting representatives either by a direct delegation, or through alternates. It is highly desirable that the voice of the entire State should be heard on so important an occasion. The post of Attorney-General requires qualifications of no ordinary stamp. A number of gentlemen, all of whom, without exception, are possessed of every requisite, have been suggested for the office. And there may be others of whom we have not heard, whose names may be brought forward in the Conven

Like the Governorship, the office of Attorney General is for the common interests of the whole State; in the exercise of its prerogatives, and in the performance of its duties, impartial to all portious, and every section of Virginia. Therefore, the candidate should be chosen with

a view only to the Interests of VIRGINIA, without regard to the claims of Trans-Alleghany, the Valley, Piedmont, Tide-Water, North-West, South-West, or any other division of the State. We hope. would allow all the enjoyments and advantages of in consideration of this fact, that there will be a full attendance from every city, town and county at the Convention, in Richmond, on the 13th of May.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

The last lingering veetiges of the aboriginal inhabitants of America, serve still to awaken recollections of the sanguinary struggles with which the early nistory of our country abounds.

Late accounts from the North-Western frontier, represent the Sioux, a formidable tribe of Indians, as having committed recent depredations upon the persons and property of the white settlers in portions of and involves freedom of mind and body, thought and Iowa and Minnesota, worthy the warfare of more turbulent times, when every inch of ground was disouted by the red man against the advancing civilization of the hardy pioneers of the new world.

This race of people presents an enigma, which r philosopher can explain. Wild as the wild deer they chase, and almost as ferocious in disposition as the panther or lion, they are possessed of traits which would seem to fit them for civilization. And yet it has proved impracticable, except in rare instances, to assimilate them to the habits of white men, or to educate them in the arts and improvements of a sphere of existence higher than that of roving robed shove the instincts of that nature which warns on the South. They would have been content to take | every creature endowed with reason, that there is a God: indifferent to all other laws than those of necessity; with tiger hearts and sinews of steel they would really seem to have been designed only as occupants of earth, until a superior race appeared to

supply their place. The sad fate of the poor, persecuted Indian, driven from his native soil, to the far forests of the West, furnishes a fruitful theme for the poet, and an agreeable entertainment for the lovers of romance.; And in truth, the history of the red man is calculated to awaken interest and sympathy in the minds of all who reflect upon the records of the bloody days of his viudictiveness, his hatred of all mankind excep his own race, or his own tribe, has brought upo himself the terrible alternative which forced him to it is impossible to effect without such a sifting and fly from civilization, when he refused to accept and

Driven to the frontier, they still stand unsubdued; and embracing unguarded opportunities, they sally out from their hiding places, and plunder, burn, and nurder, with unsparing ferocity. Such outrage and if often repeated will so incense them, as probathe commander of the volunteer force, raised by o der of Gov. Grimes of Iowa, for the pursuit of the Indians engaged in the late depredations in that country, gives an interesting account of the outbreak, from which we make the following extract: The Indians were known to have some 25 or 36 Vista county, and proceeded to break up and destroy all the settlements in that county. Clay, Dickenson and Emitt counties; then intended coming down the West Branch as far as they dare. Throughout their whole course they have completely demolished every settlement, killed all the cattle, ravished the women

settlement, kines an ine cattle, ravisined the women and most scandalously abused them. They stood over the men with their gunscocked, while they were engaged in their heilish outrages.

Along that river they approached, and got into the houses through professions of friendship, and with a rush seized the men and arms, taking the people by surprise, attacking in such a way that one family could not halp the other all attacked simultaneously. surprise, attacking in such a way that one lamily could not help the other; all attacked simultaneously, robbed them of everything, and lett them belpless in the midst of cold weather and deep snows. They did not commence to kill the settlers until they reached Dickinson county. There, at Spirit Lake, it appears that the settlers had prepared to defend themselves, a really and from appearance they as well as they could, and from appearances they fought bravely for their families. The settlers at Spirit Lake numbered over 40 souls,not one of whom is left to tell the tale. Finding that the troops from Fort Ridgeley had not buried the dead, I detailed 25 men to proceed 18 miles to the lake, and reconnoitre that district, and if no Indians were discovered t

Guides were procured, and they set out under the command of Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Max-well of company C. They could find no Indians, but found their encampment, and a dreadful destruction ot property. They performed the sad duty of inter-ring the dead so far as they could find any. They found and buried 29 bodies—found the skulls and bones of those who were burned in the ruins of a bones of those who were burned in the ruins of a house, which, with the one buried by the troops from Ridgeley, made in all 32 dead found at Spirit Lake-9 killed at Springfield, and 12 missing at the Lake, certainly killed—it is supposed they are ly-ing off at a distance, killed in attempting to escape; some two or three were found who had been shot in attempting to escape; four of their women taken off as p isoners, and three badly wounded. I may sum up as follows: In all, 41 killed; 12 missing, no doubt killed; 4 badly wounded; two, I fear, mortally: 4 women prisoners, besides several men from Boone River and counties east of this, who crossed the Des Moines River with a view of not yet been heard from-supposed to be killed From all appearances the Sioux Indians have de-

going to Dickinson county and the Lakes, have termined to wage a war of extermination on our frontiers, as every thing goes to show it at every point on the upper Des Monies, Big Island Grove, Spirit Lake, and all other points where we found traces of them. They had left the most threatening signs, stakes set up and painted red, trees barked and painted, representing men pierced with arrows, &c. &c. Ar every point they broke up and de-stroyed all furniture, burnt the houses, and killed the cattle-over 100 head of fine cattle were found shot down and untouched in any way, but knocking off the horns-I suppose to make powder horns. Their whole cour-e goes to show that they intended to break up and stop the settlement of that North and North-West country.

paper of the territory, says that at a public meeting held in that place, a committee was appointed to make inquiries of the commandant at Fort Snelling, whether he deemed it necessary or expedient that volunteers should proceed from St. Paul in pursuit of the Indians, and that officer replied that such a step was neither necessary nor expedient, the detachment of troops already sent out being amply sufficient to punish for the past and prevent a repetition of the outrages. The Pioneer adds : The impression prevails among those

d that the hostile Indians are from the upper Missouri, and that their present action is in revenge for the summary punishment inflicted upon them by General Harney last summer. The report that they number seven or eight hundred is also a gross exaggeration-sixty or seventy would be much nearer the Our cotemporaries in the East, in giving publicity to the recent occurrences, should be particular in stating the localities where the disturbances have taken place. Spirlt Lake is on the Iowa line and in

! From the Alexandria Gazette ! ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN AND HAMPSHIRE RAIL ROAD.

a copy of the bill which the Committee of Public Lands, in the House of Representatives, agreed to report in favor of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Rail Road Company, and would have re ported it, had there been an opportunity, before the close of the session. The committee was composed of Mr. Bennet of New York, Mr. Thorington of lowa, Mr. Brenton of Illinois, Mr. Cobb of Alabama, Mr. Harlan of Ohio, Mr. Woolbridge of Michigan and Mr. Maxwell of Florida; some of whom spoke warmly in favor of the justice of the application. I have nothing to do with this question as a party matter.— The building and equipment of this great coal road of Virginia, would be greatly facilitated by the pas sage of this land bill. It is founded in justice, and ought to pass Congress at its next session, if not opposed by citizene of Virginia, representing her interest in Congress. The basis on which the application is made in that the road will be about 175 minesters. tion is made is, that the road will be about 175 miles long, from Alexandria to Piedmont—its western terminus in Hampshire county. It being the shortest mail route of any other now constructed or proposed to the north-west, it would, consequently, be the great mail route from the seat of government west, connecting with the Battimore and Ohio Raiirond at Piedmont. Putting down the mail service at \$300 per mile for 175 miles, would be \$52 500 per annum. A grant of 700,000 acres of land, at \$1.25 per acre, would be \$875,000, the annual interest of which would be \$52,500. I understand the argument used is, that by giving alternate sections to the new States for im-provements, the remaining section will be worth douprovements, the remaining section will be worth double; and that, consequently, nothing is thereby lost to the government. If that is so, we offer the same considerations for the land proposed to be given to this company; providing the mail service is deemed important and necessary; and that the Government would lose nothing by the operation. Hoping we shall have the cordial co-operation of all the Virgina delegation in the next Congress, I am. dear sir, yours, LEWIS McKENZIE, President A. L. & H. R. R. Co. ALEXANDRIA. March 23, 1857.

ALEXANDRIA, March 23, 1857. A Bill granting a portion of the public land to the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad

Company, in consideration of mail transportation and other services. Szc. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract with the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hamphire Railroad Company, incorporated by the State of Virginia, for the transportation of the mails of the United States over their railroad, at such times as may be required, and charge for such service; in consideration of which, 700,000 acres of the public lands be and they are hereby granted to the said company, to aid in the construction of their road, and as full compensation for all services so rendered or to be render ed; which lands shall be selected by such agents at the said company shall appoint, out of any public lands, subject to entry at private sale-such selection to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That no part of said grant shall vest or take effect until forty miles of said road, com mencing at its eastern terminus, shall be completed and actually in use, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior; after which such grant shall ves and take effect for said forty miles rateably to the en-tire length of said road, and for each and every additional ten miles of said road, continuously, which shall

be so completed and ready for use.

Sec. 2. That the said company shall also agree to transport, in consideration of said grant, and as a condition thereof, whenever required so to do, troops and munitions of war, free of charge: and shall, in all matters relating to such transportation, and to the transportation of the mails aforesaid, be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations, and be liable to the like penalties and forfeitures for neglect or failure to perform duties so required of them, as are or may be provided by law in cases of contracts for among those sections which are designated by even numbers, and shall not embrace any lands, which are

be so completed and ready for use.

valued by law at a greater sum than one dollar and a In reply to the above, Mr. Faulkner addresses a card to his constituents, through the last Winchester Virginian. He commences by declaring himself the warm friend of the A. L. and Hampshire Rail Road -- considers it a most judicious enterprise, one to which he would like to see the State make liberal appropriations, and expresses the liveliest interest in its speedy completion. But of the mode in which

President McKenzie proposes to seek aid, Mr.

Faulkner speaks as follows: pectation of aid from the Federal Government to wards the construction of that road-whether you representative be a Democrat, a Whig, or an Ameri can, is idle, vain and illusory. It is neither more no less than trifling with the people interested, to hold any such absurd expectation to them. There is not a man who proposes or advocates such aid that for one moment believes it attainable. If my hosti irv not vote for the bill which President McKenzie has given us notice he means to press upon the next Con-gress, it only shows how illogically partizans may eason, when it suits their purpose to do injustice to a political opponent. It would be a very easy thing for me to show that President McKenzie, in pressing such an absurd and upattainable scheme, is himself more the enemy of the road than I have ever proved myself to be. The bill which he proposes ould not obtain the assent of Congress if the Virginia delegation supported it. President McKen zie, let me tell him, is in error on that point—and i ought not to have the approval of Congress if every man, woman and child in the district were in favor of it. It asks a grant of 700,000 acres of land of Congress, to aid in the construction of the road, in consideration of mail service to be thereafter render ed. Now, the Federal Government is in the habit of paying for its mail service in money not land.— If the bill is not an application for a gratuity or donation in disguise—if it be an honest and bona tide proposition for payment for a legal and constitu-tional service to be rendered the Government by this ompany, why not ask to be paid for that service as such service, in money, not land? Surely our Na-tional Treasury is not so far sunk in bankruptcy, that it need be called upon to pay for regular and constitutional service rendered it, in its wild and unoccutween Winchester and Staunton asking for its pay in land instead of money? What would you think of the government giving to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road 120,000 acres of land a year, for its trans-portation on their road of 400 miles at the fixed price of \$300 a mile, the rate prescribed by law, instead of the amount now received by it in money?—
Does any man suppose that Congress has the authority thus to trifle with the public domain?—
Does any one doubt, but that such a course would be a gross violation of the trust which it has assumed for their proper administration? has assumed for their proper administration!— But suppose the power existed in Congress to sanction President McKenzie's policy? Ought they to exercise such a right? In what State or territory North or South does he propose to locate his magnificant grani? Is it in Alabama or Misabrippi—in Indiana or Illinois? Have you any idea how much space is covered by a grant of 700,000 acres. I have no statistics here to enable me to say received, but I would here of the conjucture that it precisely—but I would hazard the conjecture that it will cover the space occupied by the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Frederick, Clarke, Warren and Page—nearly an entire Congressional District, and now containing no less than seventy thousand in-babitants on its surface. Would our States, West or South, submit to have such a surface. West or South, submit to have such a surface. habitants on its surface. Would our States, West or Mexico-are all leagued against the present rule of South, submit to have such a slice as that cut out Commonfort.

ten Rail Roads in New England? The tifty-six in the 454 in the United States? teen millions-more than three times the quantity land sold by the United States for settlement sin land sold by the United States for settlement since the foundation of the Government. Would the people of this District countenance me in giving my as-sent to such policy as that. Is this the mode in sent to such policy as that. Is this the mode in which they wish their great national inheritance disand Webster looked with horror at the idea of parcelling out the Public Domain amongst the 31 States of the Union, as leading to the most disastrous and injurious cons-quences-is it not enough to cause their mighty spirits to burst the very cerements of the grave at the mere agitation by their pretended admirers, of a policy that would lead to parcelling out that great national inheritance amongst the 454 rail road corporations of the country?

I have said further, and I repeat it, that this casse

less effort of the opposition press to ride this railroad as a party hobby—to make it a lever by which they expect to overturn the established political faith of this district—this effort to cast its destinies into the Southern republic.

John Whitehead, late teller of the Virginia Bank at It is not those who profess to be the ritory of Minnesota.

Lynchburg died on Saturday.

It is to be hoped, however, for the sake of the Lynchburg died on Saturday.

Improvement of virginia at the shrine of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the ritory of Minnesotian of the sake of the late of the sake of the late of the Virginia Bank at the shrine of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Virginia Bank at the shrine of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Virginia Bank at the shrine of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Virginia Bank at the shrine of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Virginia Bank at the shrine of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Virginia Bank at the shrine of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Virginia Bank at the shrine of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Federal sign of hostility and the sake of the late of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Federal sign of hostility amount in the sake of the late of the Federal sign of the Federal sig

has become proverbial, "Save me from my friends.
And the best evidence which I can gives of the shared Mr. Editor :- I hand you herewith, for publication

And the best evidence which I can gives of the sincerity of my good wishes for the success of my sailroad, is to guard this enterprise against these whosempronius like, proclaiming in their louder, voice
that they are its only true friends—are ver pursuits
a course which every sensible and reflecting munmust see exhibits them to impartial eyes in the Fig. it
of its worst enemies.

WINCHESTER, April 20, 1857.

We do not see that me.

We do not see that we could add anything to the force of Mr. Faulkner's exposition. It is, indeed. overwhelming. What earthly connection has a rail road in Virginia with the public domain in lows or Arkansas? What lands would it bring into market and enhance in price? Indeed no benefit of this sor! is pretended. It is the mail service that is to be promoted, or rather, which is to be paid for in advence. But why make this service a charge on the public lands? Have mail contractors ever been paid in public lands before? Why not, as Mr. Faulkner well inquires, ask for money? Why disguise the nature of the application? Why ask the grant to be made in lands? Are railroad companies incorporated for purposes of land-jobbing?

But again: A great complaint is heard about the

unequal division of the public lands. "JUSTICE TO VIRGINIA" is the cry of uncompromising party men who aspire to ride into Congress on the land question. as if they alone were willing to do "justice to Virgi-nia." It is but seldom they can be induced to put their ideas of justice into a practical proposition.— The bill above is so presented, however. Mr. Mc-Kenzie has contributed it to the stock in trade of his party in the present canvass; and a Democratic candidate for Congress is sought to be defeated by it.

Now we ask, what would be the "pastice to Virginia" of a division of public lands among the severai States, based upon the ratio of their respective rail roads! The success of Mr. McKenzie's scheme, would of course, involve such a result. Virginia has seventeen rail roads. New England has one had dred and ten-more than ix times the number! New York has fifty-six, Pennsylvania thirty-six. Do we want such a division as that? And, to consider it as a question of public policy and statesmanship-what sudies broils and public disturbances we should have, if 454 outside corporations were allowed to go into sovereign States, and take up and hold great bodies of land! What a ruinous depreciation would at once follow of the public lands, if so vast a quantity were brought into the market by needy companies, anxious to realize? Mr. Faulkner says the appropriations would be more than three times the whole quantity of land sold since the foundation of our goernment! Emigration to the West would be stimu lated to madness; investment in Western lands ex-cited to the highest pitch, the lands in the old States would rapidly sink in value; and ulmmate disaster overtake the country both East and West. If the

country is already suffering these evils to some ex-tent, is that a reason why they should be given a ten-fold force? Shall we convert a fire into a configuration? a freshet into a flood? brought into the canvass against him, to be extreme ly unwise as a matter of public policy, extremely unjust to Virginia, and utterly impracticable of attainment; but he shows how exceedingly unfortunate and impolitio, not to say wrong, it was to connect the road with party politics; to bring it in as an element of the canvass, and to operate against that party which is dominant in the State and the country, and through whose favorable disposition its help must come, if help shall come. Mr. Mc-Kenzie says he has nothing to do with this country. zie says he has nothing to do with this question as a party question. Yet he comes on the stage at the bidding of a party man, a distributionist who was ardently aspiring to Congress, and looking out for capital; he identifies his railroad with a policy which, a great party, and that party not his own, considers pernicious; and thus throws into the scale against the Democracy all the hopes associated with the comple-tion of his road. He does this, although it must deeply prejudice the road with that party on whose favor it depends. The blow thus struck, falls particiarly on Mr. Faulkner. The Alexandria, Loud-on and Hampshire Rail Road, lies almost entirely with in his district. It traverses the counties of London:

Clarke, Frederick and Hampshire. Mr stands up under the pressure, nowever, in a mather that challenges our highest admiration!

Democrats of his District—we have many subscribers among you—may we not appeal to you, respectfully, but most earnestly, to raily around him!

The eyes of the Democracy in the State and in the country are turned upon you. Let no heart-burn beparalize your efforts, or open the door of your judg-ment to the admission of a delusive heresy. Return Mr. Faulkner by at least your accestomed majority, and put down forever the interference of railroads to

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] Washington, April 25, 1857.
It appears from the London Times that the British premier, flushed by his recent success in the electron will recommence the war with China upon some protext or other, and the first demand will be indemnit; suppose our United States consuls will come to for a share of this indemnity, as they were prominent in the assault. After this payment there will not be wanting other pretexts for continuing the war. The policy of the British government is to avail themselves of the disordered state of affairs in China contestablish another eastern empire, and one of wast ly greater value to British dominion than the East

is aimed at—a region containing, perhaps, two hun-dred millions of peeple, and which produces more sugar and more cotton than all the rest of the world besides. England may expect to find in China that resource for a supply of cotton for her manufacturers which she has heretofore failed to find in her East

India possersions.

This object being effected, England can press uper the world more vigorously than ever her anti-African slavery policy, and succeed, perhaps, in effecting me total abolishment of the African slave trade, and perhaps, the abolition of slavery in Brazil and in Cuba. If rendered independent of the United States for her supply of cotton, she would surply the United States with cotton fabrics, made of East Louis co. rers and our cotton producers. The value of slave bor would be rapidly diminished under the reduced demand for our cotton, and slaves would, in fact, be-come a burden. While we of this great republic look only from one four years' term to another, the staunch old monarchy of England looks affection you a popular election to future centrairies. It is doubt the sentiment of all the chief European powers that the Asiatics are a wornout race, and that they must become subject to European policy.

As to the Panama question, it is well that we are to hold the wolf by the ears-that is, by her two principal ports-and keep her quiet. The presence of a sufficient naval force will no doubt prevent further outrage upon the persons or property of our citizens

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun] WASHINGTON, April 27, 1857. Washington, April 27, 1857.
Oreethrous of Commonfort's Government in MexicoNew Negotiations Desired by our Government in MexicoTehaunteper Transit-England Leaving the American Continent to the United States, Acc.
News of stirring interest is expected by the next arrival from the city of Mexico. It is the belief of those best advised in regard to Mexican affairs, that

Without a dollar in his treasury, and without an army upon which he can depend, he cannot sustain himself. From the date of the treaty negotiated with poration, not amenable to her laws and having no interest or sympathy in common with her people! If it is right under such circumstances to grant 700,000 Mr. Forsyth it was supposed in Mexico that he could acres to the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire int sustain himself longer than 20 days, unless the Rail Road, with what justice could you refuse the same favor to the Winchester and Potomac Rail could The Manaesa Gap Rail Road? The Manaesa Gap Rail Road? The sixteen other Rail Roads in Virginia? The one hundred and our government should attempt it, as it is supposed.

they will do. There will be no government in Mexico of sufficient stability or strength to trea; with.

In September the constitutional government lately And at the same quantity to each Rail Road in the United States, what do you suppose would be the aggregate of the grants? Three hundred and eightighted in the United States, what has the state of the grants? Three hundred and eightighted in the state of the grants? The state of the state o quantity of it appears on paper, for the Mexicans are as ingenious ament since in constitution-making as they are skillful in diplomacy. But there is little probability that this scheme will work well in practice, even if its machinery be in the probability in

put in motion.

As our government has not only large reciamation: which they wish their great national innertance disposed of?—that patrimony which they and their children and their children's children will, for generations yet to come, look to for a refuge and home if adversity and misfortune shall strike them down on the lead of their nativity? If such statement as Clay have the proper that some steps should be talend of their nativity? If such statement as Clay have the requirement that not only large rectamations in behalf of our critizens to make upon Mexico, but a national right to free passage across the Lethmus of Tehuantepec to and from our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, it is proper that some steps should be talend of their nativity?

ben to secure those rights.

General Cashing jurily remarks in his home reception address that England is withdrawing herself from the continent, and it follows that the American continent is left to the ultimate away of the people hardly a question left unsettled, and, as is intimated in Lord Napier's speech at the recent St. George's festival in New York, the time may come when there will be no necessity for diplomatic interceurse be-tween the two countries, or at best no resident diplo-matists in either. To this republic belongs the task

of rejuvenating and improving the condition of the sea which are calculated to develop material resources and promote moral progress.

It is ordered that the officers who have applied

for a hearing before the Naval Court of Inquiry are to be furnished with copies of the charges against them, which are on file in the Navy Department.

THE REPORTED INDIAN MASSACRES IN MINNESOTA, UNTRUE. PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—A letter from General Shields, dated Fairbault, April 15, pointedly contra-dicts the reported numerous Indian murders on the Mankatoriver, Minnesota. Reliable information from Blue Earth county, states that there is not the slightest foundation for the about reports. His letter concludes by saying that there is neither hostility nor

eign of hostility amongst the Indian tribes of the Tr. The Minnesotian of the 29th confirms the above.